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ollars to notify the Editor of a wish to dis-ue, at the end of the year, will be considered new engagement.

"Advertisements" inserted at the usual rates.

ent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an nt for the Journal, and is authorized to receive y and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

UGUST, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.				
riday,	5 21	6 39	*For August, 1837.*				
aturday,	5 22	6 38		D.	H.	M.	
unday,	5 23	6 37	New	1	6	58	morn.
Monday,	5 24	6 36	First	9	8	1	morn.
Tuesday,	5 26	6 34	Full	16	12	11	morn.
Wednesday	5 27	6 33	Last	22	7	55	even.
Thursday,	5 28	6 33	New	30	13	29	even.

THE FARMER.

portant Discovery—the Grain Fly.—well known that great ravages are eve-ear made in different parts of our coun-by the grain fly. The Rev. Henry Col-, of Meadowbanks, Mass. has recently municated a very important paper on subject to the New York Farmer. In letter, this gentleman says:—"I have the extraordinary happiness of announ-to the agricultural public, what there son to believe, will prove an effectual, is a reasonable and feasible preventive. ld it prove effectual, the remedy will orth millions and millions of dollars to country. It was communicated to me, late tour of agricultural inquiry and rvation, by Dr. Eliquant Lyman, of caster, N. H., an intelligent, enlighten-d practical farmer, whose crop of wheat lly averages from 25 to 30 bushels per . It consists in the application of fine ed lime to the wheat just at the time heading out and flowering, at the rate out a peck to the acre. It is sown dcast upon the wheat while the dew is nd the field is rendered white with it. best mode of applying it is with the , and for the person who sows it, taking proper breadth or cast, to walk back-s, so that he may not cover himself the lime. It must be sowed while the t is wet or the dew is on, and the phi-hy of its application is simple. The g of the fly is deposited between the and stalk. It is, of course, an animal ance. The lime or alkali, mixing with ew, is carried down upon, and neutral-or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now this preventive three successive years, as invariably, as he assures me, saved rops, while those of his neighbors have destroyed."

BEES AND HONEY.

passing through the garden employed e American Institute, our attention directed to some boxes of honey, of a white and beautiful transparency, such seldom been seen in the New York et. It is presented by Messrs. Wil-nd Cone, of West Broomfield, Onta-unty, Ohio. One of the firm has fur-d us with the following statement:

st spring we had more than 220 s; this fall we had over 420; nearly the young swarms are good to winter

We have taken from our bees 3,700 x or cap honey; in addition to this rnish all the vicinity where we live oxes, showing them how to manage, sing to buy all the honey that is built em. This, added to our own, made lbs. All this was taken away with-stroying a single hive of bees. Near eighths of this honey was of the white, as was exhibited to-day. It arrived w York market on the 9th of Septem-nd nearly two-thirds of it is already

We have adopted this plan to make ees profitable, and not destroy an in-hat is such an example of industry.

shing to give our readers some infor-n respecting such an instance of suc-l business in the hive, we wrote to s. Wilcox and Cone. From their bliging answer to our inquiries we he following.

r hives are of almost all descriptions nly used, having bought many of

We prefer the smaller sizes, such ll hold about thirty pounds of honey illed, as that will be sufficient to win-common swarm, and such hives swarm ost. We procure our honey from a f about seven inches square, placed e top of the hive. The box should de to fit very close to the hive and mmunication out of it only through ve. The hole should not be less than inches square. These should be put hives before the bees begin to gath-n the white clover, and on the young s when they are first put into the In this way instead of the bees on the outside of the hive idle, as ommonly do, they have room with-box, where they continue to build, ather till they are ready to swarm. of our swarms do not work on the boxes at all. We average from 7 to 16 lbs. from every old swarm. Last year, we got over 16 lbs., it being more than a com-mon season for honey.

We have not been troubled much with the moth; having hives together, the birds keep them mostly subdued. We think it the best plan to raise the hive, so that the bees can just pass out all around, they keep the bottom board clean of comb dust, so there is less chance for the millers to depo-site their eggs where they will not be de-stroyed. Care should be taken to kill all that can be found on and around the hives every day or two.

We use no means to furnish our bees with food excepting to feed some light swarms towards spring; which we do, by putting comb filled with honey on the top of the hive. Bees flourish the best where there is plenty of Elm, Sugar Maple and Basswood, and where the soil is natural for white clover. Elm and Maple blossom early in the spring; after the spring flowers are gone, bees stir but little, until white clover begins to blossom; if it fills well with honey, bees soon fill their hives and begin to swarm; if not, they swarm late and the swarms stand a poor chance; the Basswood and Buckwheat are the principal flowers they love to gather from. Sometimes there are honey dews which help them much.

Our box honey, which is pure and free from bread, is gathered principally from clover and Basswood blossoms. Our hives stand in the same situation winter and sum-mer. We are careful to have the top se-cured, so as to keep snow and water out, but admit a draught of air through the hive. Every hive should have a three quarter or half inch hole from four to six inches from the bottom, in front, to afford air in winter. In very cold weather, frost accumulates in the hive, from the breath of the bees, and in mild weather it melts and runs down to the hole at the bottom and freezes to ice, and shuts out the air, if there is no other air hole. Many bees are smothered, great-ly for the want of this knowledge. Bees winter the best in straw hives, but do as well in summer in board or tub hives.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A Snake.—A few evening since a party of ladies returning from the lake without the society of a beau, were suddenly sur-prised by the screams of one of the party, who was a few yards behind her compan-ions. The young lady who had screamed became more and more restless, and the others were anxious in their inquiries as to the cause of her pain. At length she in-formed the party there was a snake fast to her dress! Oh! horrid! shocking! the thought of it makes the blood curdle! The very mention of a snake drove the whole party into a fit of unspeakable agony! The cars had returned to the city—'twas nearly dark—the busy crowd were hurrying to their homes as fast as possible—no Montague or Romeo was there to relieve the dis-tress of a virgin beautiful to look upon. But, woman—oh! woman, thou art a host for all emergencies! One of the sweet girls marched forwarded with the gallantry of Lafayette to battle. Raising her weapon, which was a big stick, she gave a mortal blow to the viper, and brought it to the ground. The blow was given with great dexterity, and attended with the most bril-liant success. Having placed her foot upon the conquered foe, what was her astonish-ment to find it was nothing more than a cord! A cord! yes reader, a cord! A cord, or hoop-rope, which belonged to the bottom part of her dress, had got loose and was dangling through her clothes and the grass—it gave all the symptoms of a snake, and no wonder they were frightened.—*New Orleans paper.*

Rotary Pistol.—Messrs. Barton Darling and Benjamin M. Darling, of Bellingham, (Mass.) have invented a pistol with six barrels, placed in a circle parallel with each, and surrounding a common centre which centre is for the reception of an iron axle, around which the barrels revolve. The lock of the pistol is in common form, containing a main spring, a dog and trigger for the moving of a percussion hammer. Each barrel has its separate nipper at the breech, the barrels are charged for firing in the usual manner. The machine work of the pistol and lock is concealed within the stock, except the hammer and the trigger.—*Ledger.*

New Musical Instrument.—An ingenious mechanician of Vienna, has recently invent-ed a new instrument, to which he has giv-en the name of *Phonomins*, (from the Greek *Phonomimos*, signifying to imitate the human voice.) In outward appearance the instrument resembles a cabinet piano forte; but the key board is not more exten-sive than that of the old clavicorde. The tones which is produced by means of pipes, present an exact similiarity to the human voice, an effect which has never yet been produced so perfectly by any musical in-strument.

Strange Cavern on the Ohio.—On the Ohio, twenty miles below the mouth of the Wabash, is a cavern, in which are found many hieroglyphics, and representations of such delineations as would induce the belief, that the authors were, indeed, comparative-ly refined and civilized.

It is a cave in a rock, or ledge of the mountain, which presents itself to view, a little above the water of the river when in flood, and is situated close to the bank. In the early settlement of Ohio, this cave be-came possessed by a party of Kentuckians, called "Wilson's gang." Wilson in the first place brought his family to this cave, and fitted it up as a spacious dwelling, erect-ing a sign-post on the water side, on which were these words, "Wilson's Liquors Vault and House of Entertainment." The novel-ty of such a tavern induced almost all the boats descending the river, to call for re-freshments and amusement. Attracted by these circumstances, several idle charac-ters took up their abode at the cave, after which it continually resounded with the shouts of the licentious, the clamor of the riotous, and the blasphemy of gamblers.—Out of such customers Wilson found no dif-ficulty in forming a band of robbers, with whom he formed the plan of murdering the crews of every boat that stopped at his tav-ern, and of sending the boats, manned by some of his party, to New Orleans, and there sell their loading for cash, which was to be conveyed to the cave, by land, through the states of Tennessee and Kentucky; the par-ty returning with it being instructed to murder and rob on all good occasions on the road.

After a lapse of time the merchants of the upper country began to be alarmed on finding their property making no returns, and the people never coming back. This naturally led to inquiry, and large rewards were offered for the discovery of the perpe-trators of such unparalleled crimes. It soon came out that Wilson, with an organ-ized party of forty-five men, was the cause of such waste of blood and treasure; that he had a station at Hurricane island, to ar-rest every boat that passed by the mouth of the cavern, and that he had agents at Natch-ez and New Orleans, of presumed respec-tability, who converted his assignments in-to cash, though they knew the goods to be stolen, or obtained by the commission of murder.

The publicity of Wilson's transactions soon broke up his party, some dispersed, others were taken prisoners; and he him-self was killed by one of his associates, who was tempted by the reward offered for the head of the captain of the gang.

This cavern measures about 12 rods in length, and five in width; its entrance pre-sents a width of eighty feet at its base, and twent-five feet high. The interior walls are smooth rock. The floor is very re-markable, being level through the whole length of its center, the sides rising in sto-ny grades, in the manner of seats in the pit of a theatre. On a diligent scrutiny of the walls, it is plainly discerned that the ancient inhabitants at a very remote period, had made use of the cave as a house of deliber-ation and council. The walls bear many hie-roglyphics well executed, and some of them represent animals which have no resem-blance to any now known to natural history.

This cavern is a great natural curiosity, as it is connected with another still more gloomy, which is situated exactly above, united by an aperture of fourteen feet, which to ascend is like passing up a chimney, while the mountains is yet far above. For long after the dispersion and arrest of the robbers who had infested it, in the upper vaults were found the skeleton of about six-ty persons, who had been murdered by Wilson and his gang, as was supposed.—But the tokens of antiquity are still more curious and important than a description of the mere cave, which are found engraved on its sides within.

In this cave, it appears, that in addition to numerous familiar animals and devices, there are sketched on the rock the figures of several animals now extinct; among which are three, much resembling the ele-phant, the tail and tusk excepted.

Singular Device.—A circumstance ex-hibiting in a remarkable degree, the re-flecting faculties of a wolf, occurred at a small town on the borders of Champagne, in France. A farmer observed a wolf walking round his mule, but, unable to get at him, on account of the mule's constantly kicking. After the attack and defence had lasted a quarter of an hour, the wolf ran to a neighboring ditch, where he several times plunged into the ditch. The farmer ima-gined that he did this to refresh himself af-ter the fatigue, and had no doubt that his mule had gained a complete victory—but in a few minutes the wolf returned to the charge, and approaching as near as he could to the head of the mule, shook himself and sparted a quantity of water into the mule's eyes which caused him immediately to shut them. That moment the wolf leap-ed upon him, and killed the poor mule be-fore the farmer could come to his assis-tance.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

At one of the entertainments given to Mr. Webster in Illinois, there was present an old Revolutionary soldier, who had al-ways been a warm and ardent supporter of General Jackson's administration. He ap-peared to be much excited by the honors paid to Mr. Webster, and the enthusiasm with which all the parties seemed to receive him; denouncing him in measured terms as an aristocrat; declaring that no confidence could be placed in his patriotism, and ex-pressing a determination to contradict "*his lies*" on the spot; and saying also, that he came for that purpose, and resolved to do it. Accordingly he took his seat near Mr. W. and waited the commencement of his speech. The toast to this distinguished orator and statesman touched upon his services in de-fence of the Constitution, and he commenc-ed his remarks by an allusion to that in-strument.

After disclaiming any peculiar credit for any efforts of his own, he proceeded to di-late upon the value of those sacrifices and concessions by which our liberties had been achieved, and finally secured by the adop-tion of our great charter. He spoke also of its vast importance, the consequences which would result from its destruction, and the disappointment of all those high hopes which had been entertained by those who had witnessed its adoption. He had been speaking in this strain but a few moments, when the old soldier was observed to be in tears. After finishing this subject, touch-ing upon some other topics, Mr. W. came to consider the present situation of the coun-try, tracing out, step by step, the causes which led to it, and delineating with a mas-ter's hand the successive measures by which this flourishing and happy country had been brought to the verge of ruin; pointing out also, the various pretences which had been made use of by Gen. Jackson to shield his attacks upon the currency, and exposing their utter hollowness and insufficiency.

After closing a most eloquent and effec-tive speech, what was the surprise of those to whom the old soldier had expressed his determination, and to whom his violent partialities were well known, to see him walk up to Mr. W. and offer him his hand. Not only did he do this, but in the presence of an assembled multitude, he said: "Sir I came here to deny whatever you might say; I expected to hear you make state-ments with which I could not agree. But, sir, you are right. What you have stated I know to be true; for I have witnessed and seen it all, and I am now convinced that the Administration has been wrong. You are a true friend of the country and I cannot go away without telling you so, and shaking you by the hand."

This was the substance of the old vete-ran's remarks, and then their effect may be well imagined. One involuntary shout broke from the surrounding multitude, and continued to ring long after he had retired.

Advertising.—The New York News says: "A wealthy merchant of that city, who has given more advertising to the press than any other in the city once told the edi-tor of that paper that he commenced busi-ness with a determination to expend, in ad-vertising, all his profits for the first two years, but that he soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid out the more he received; and could he have monopoliz-ed all the advertising columns of all the pa-pers in the city, he would have been repaid fourfold."

That was a fortunate man in the play, who "shot a cosmogony," though we nev-er heard that he exposed it to the public eye for a 'consideration.' There is a match to that marvel, now advertised as exhibit-ing in the Philadelphia Museum. It is a live *troglodyte*, brought from Africa. A-nother wonderful wonder, we hear it ru-mored, will shortly be opened there for public inspection. It is a man *who did not see the launch* on Tuesday last. He was caught in the suburbs, and is said to be in a high state of preservation.—*Phila. Gazette.*

A Good Joke.—A grocer of New York, who had set up an opposition to the whole batch of suspended banks, and commenced paper issues to his customers in the usual form, found his shin-plasters returned upon him in such quantities, that, on counting over his "money," in order to see how much he had still in circulation, he found that he had already redeemed about $100 more than he had ever issued! The best of the joke is, that the counterfeits are so well executed, that he cannot for the life of him distinguish them from the genuine is-sues.

Congressional Groggery.

The following concluding passages of the speech of Mr. B. F. Hallet, editor of the Boston Advocate, at the celebration of the late National Anniversary in that city, go to corroborate the late letter from Mr. Wise, concerning Drunkenness in high places:

"Sir, permit me barely to allude to one other topic. The citizens of this Congres-sional District, have honored you, and, with great pleasure and sincerity, I add, them-selves, in selecting you as their represent-ative to Congress. You will go there a cold water man, and you will carry with you a recollection of the efforts which are making here, to give to temperance the impress of fashion from high sources.

When you approach the great Hotel of the people, the Capitol, and enter its doors, the first thing that meets your eye on each side of the marble steps leading to the Ro-tunda, will be "Letourno's Refectory."—This is another specimen of the 'veritas in vino.' You would think it an eating place. It is so nominally, but really a groggery, under the patronage of Congress. If you should have a night's session, and lose a quorum, and the Sergeant at Arms be sent for absent members, watch him, and the first place he will go to, will be 'Letourno's Refectory.' Sir, they have a Temperance Society made up of members of Congress, who talk finely, but so long as they keep a grog shop in their own house, I can't see what right they have to say a word against other retailers. Whether, after speaking at one of their temperance meetings, they go to Letourno's and "treat resolution," I am unable to say, but it is certain that they must consider alcohol indispensable to legis-lation, or they would stop dealing it out in the Capitol.

No sir, let no member of Congress ex-pect any confidence to be put in his tempe-rance professions as a member of Congress, until he has first done all he can to free the Capitol of this discredit. There is no get-ting our Hotels free of this evil while the great Hotel of the people at Washington, is used for a retail grog shop. Sir, trace the moral and physical influence of "Letourno's Refectory" in the basement of the Capitol. Go to the Congressional burying ground. Will you find their no stone erected to a man once distinguished in the halls of Con-gress for genius and talent, upon which, if cold water truth were to write his epitaph, would be found recorded, "he was a con-stant visitor at Letourno's, and died of de-lirium tremens!"

Cure for Intemperance and Smoking—Indian Cuteness.—A friend of ours, who has had extensive dealings with the Indians of Mississippi, relates the following character-istic anecdote, which he says is undoubted-ly the truth. A chief, by the name of Glo-ver, in some gush of passion, happened to slay another Indian. The invariable pen-alty for killing among these primitive beings is death, and that punishment is, by their custom, to be inflicted by the nearest friends of the deceased. These had met together with the prisoner in their charge to execute the last sentence on poor Glover. He ask-ed one favor of his judges before he died, and as generous enemies, he hoped they would grant it as it was the last he would ever ask of them; it was that he might be permitted to take one more glass of liquor, and smoke one more pipe of tobacco. So small a request was readily granted, they promised to postpone the execution until he drank and smoked again. Having got them sufficiently committed to this proposition, he gave them to understand that he never intended to do either. Such is the sacred-ness of an Indian promise that this subter-fuge has thus far saved Glover's life, and this occurrence took place ten years ago.—*Carolina Watchman.*

There was a boy in my class at school (says Sir W. Scott) who stood always at the top, nor could I, with all my efforts, sup-plant him. Day came after day, and still he kept his place, do what I would, till at length I observed that when a question was asked him, he always fumbled with his fin-ger to a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes, and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure, and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned his finger sought for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it; it was to be seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded, and I took possession of his place; nor did he ever recover it, nor ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after life has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him; and often have I resolved to make him some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions. —*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

The number of strangers in this city is less than has been known for twenty years,—all our fine hotels are half empty—last year it was next to impossible for a stranger to get accommodation.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Southern Literary Journal.

Extracts from an article by Mr. Cooper, entitled "Banks and Banking."

I am no friend to either, such as I see them under their present organization and operation. A faithful portrait of them presents an ugly likeness for the public to dwell on. There are exceptions to this as to almost every other general assertion, and I rejoice at the opportunity of saying so. But the mass, I fear, is not productive of public benefit.

I am very suspicious of the moral honesty that guides the transactions of the MONEY MARKET; of men who grew wealthy not by producing wealth but by shuffling the cards.

I consider mercantile enterprise carried to the extent of the last three years, as putting on too much the character of gambling,—putting honest principles in jeopardy,—destructive of real wealth, not producing industry, and wholesome frugality. Excessive importations are tempted by the facilities of bank competition. The consumer, is tempted beyond his means of paying. Overtrading and wasteful consumption lead to the direct and downward road to insolvency. These are common place remarks: so are all important truths.

We are becoming a nation of lawyers, bankers, merchants and clerks. The labour of the hands is considered as disgraceful. Our young men are no longer agriculturists and manufacturers. We import our bread and meat, and corn and hay. Gradual and moderate gains are for grovelling spirits only.

I am no friend to General Jackson's attack upon Mr. Biddle's bank. Nor to any of his experiments on the currency. The enormous patronage of government carried him through and paralyzed the opposition of soberer and wiser heads.

But thoroughly convinced as I am of the abuses of banking, the mercantile world feel the occasional convenience of this system too strongly to renounce it. Nor can the commerce of the world be carried on without the aid of paper money. We must patiently note the errors and imperfections of the system and amend it gradually. No man can satisfactorily answer the question, where are you to procure the quantity of bullion necessary to carry on the commerce of the world without the aid of paper credit? It is not to be found.

Whatever plan be adopted, (and I incline to think, that Congress has the power of regulating the national currency,) I hope the people will insist that government, (whether that word means Congress and the Executive,) shall have no part in the conduct of it. "Hands off, gentlemen, if you please."

If the country is to be governed by an union of the executive and the monied interest, it will be worse than a union between Church and State. If the attempt be made, and it prove successful, there will be no cure but revolution.

I have collected the following memoranda to assist the general reader, who wishes to reflect on those intensely interesting subjects.

* * * * *

What are the conclusions these facts seem to furnish?

1. That our present difficulties are like our former ones, a link in the chain of periodical results. Too much facility in borrowing bank paper: too great temptation to use the credit of drawing on Europe open accounts, instead of being confined to reasonable credit on actual invoices and consignments. These temptations are too strong to be generally resisted, and those who furnish them, have no right to complain of their consequent losses.

2. All these facilities show clearly that immense wealth is accumulated by capitalists and nominal capitalists, drawn from the very vitals of real productive industry. That the class of middle men called merchants, are necessary it would be folly to deny. That occasional loans become necessary to the most prudent and cautious merchant, from accident, from want of punctuality in his correspondents, from occasional want of temporary loans, is equally true; that banks afford these most useful facilities, occasionally preserve the credit of honest merchants, and smooth many difficulties in the path of useful commerce, a man must be blind not to see. But multiplicity, the cupidity, the hazardous speculations of these institutions, the many unfair pretensions they set up to credit with the public, on capital never possessed, have had a manifest and inevitable tendency to produce those distressing periodical suspensions of payment and of credit which have so often afflicted England and this country. The common place routine of bank competition, facilities in loaning, increase of borrowers, overtrading, hazardous investments, fraudulent speculators with borrowed capital, insolvency, are inevitable, and in the present state of trade periodical.

What is the remedy: Go to the source: place efficient checks on the number and dealings of banks, and your traders will become prudent and regular.

3. It is to me most manifest, that the operation of the Banks of the United States, have been upon the whole, more especially under Mr. Biddle's government, the most useful of all checks on the aberations of the State banks, that have hitherto been practised. The great and leading condition that all banks require to be imposed, is the easy and instant convertibility of their paper into coin. This has not yet been effectually enforced; but the banks of the United States have hitherto been the effectual enforcers of this most indispensible condition.

4. The combination of banks is the most dangerous class of institutions hitherto known. Nine hundred banks, with ten thousand directors, all bent on making money by taxing the whole community, with the whole body of merchants and retailers indebted to them, may, as they have done, set the government at defiance. What individual, unless with additional support to his honest claims, can set this most powerful combination at defiance! The country will be prostrate at their feet. No wonder General Jackson wished to subjugate the banks as well as the treasury.

If the executive should ever get the management of the public wealth under its control, by means of an all-controlling national bank, farewell to the liberties of the country. The struggle is coming on, and may lead much farther than those suppose who look only on the surface.

The preceding remarks furnish a reply which I cannot extend, to the questions.

Can we get on without banks and a convertible paper currency?

No. Suppose the country were full of coin; how can 250 millions of inland exchanges be carried on in coin from Maine to New Orleans. The utter impossibility of this is glaring. You must employ paper money of some kind. You may transfer by bills of exchange; but suppose I want here the value of a bill of exchange on New-Orleans, to pay my debts or make my purchases *here*, at home,—how am I to do it without paper money? Say 20,000 dollars, how many wheel-barrows will half a dozen such bills of exchange require? Can the proposers of a mere coin currency in the present state of the commerce of the world, really mean what they say?

Again. The supply of bullion decreases every year, and is likely to do so. Mexico, is not in an improving state in this respect. Our gold mines are likely to turn out worthless speculations.

The consumption of gold and silver, in gilding, in ornaments, in utensils, in coin, —increases yearly. The United States use up at the very least, to the value of 1½ millions of dollars. Look at the luxury, of England, France, Germany, Italy, &c. &c.

The tea trade (a bullion trade) is annually on the increase. The commerce of the whole world requiring a circulating supply of the precious metals, is on the increase.

With a diminishing supply and increasing consumption, where is the coin to be found that is to supercede paper? Last year the loans and discounts of the various banks, of the United States, amounted to 457 millions of dollars! Is it possible, these coin projectors can be serious.

Can we get on without a National Bank, to serve as the regulator of the motions of the great commercial machine?

Judging from past facts I should say no. We have had no good wholesome currency, except during the ten years steady operation of Mr. Biddle's bank; compelling punctuality in the specie payment of balances.

Is that bank constitutional? For many years I was opposed to it on this ground. My argument was, an implied power must be shown not merely to be well adapted, and proper to the main power, but *necessary* also. The bank of the United States is not *necessary*, though it may be well adapted and useful. Try the State banks, try the treasury, try the treasury notes. I confess myself confuted. They have all been tried and found wanting. *Mene, mene tekel upharsin.* It seems to me well proved at this moment that a fly wheel to the machine is absolutely necessary. What are the wholesome modifications to be applied as amendments, I have not information enough to suggest; except that government, when the bank is once established, ought to have nothing to do in the management of it. It should be merely a stockholders bank; doing the government business well and on favorable terms. Government might be a stockholder to the amount of one tenth, not more.

What precautions seem necessary in licensing State Banks?

I wish I had more time and space for this division of my subject. I can only state nakedly my present impressions.

1. Summary process before a Judge or a Magistrate to procure coin for notes, with execution awarded instanter.

2. No bank to go into operation till its whole capital be paid in, and one third of that capital in coin. No man has a reasonable claim for credit but in proportion to his actual wealth.

3. Capital may be any real, absolute undeniable property to which the public in case of failure may resort.

4. Paper issues never to exceed at the very utmost, one capital and a half, never to be more than two and a half times the amount of cash absolutely in the vaults. The remedy, a scire facias.

5. Monthly publications of discounts, loans, paper issues, bills of exchange bought and sold, and the rates, deposites, circulation, general liabilities and assets. Some public superintendance and verification of these accounts should be provided.

6. No discount of stock notes.

7. Increase the responsibility of the stockholders in the case of failure.

8. Never permit a director to borrow from the bank in his own name or by any contrivance in using another name. Pay your directors a salary of from $1000 to 2000 a year. Quite enough for an hour's work once a week. If they want to borrow, let them borrow from some other bank. I have not room to give my reasons at length.

THOMAS COOPER M.D.

Most Horrible!—*A Woman gored to death by a Bull.*—We find the following in the Montreal Transcript. It relates to the death of a Mrs. Young of Oranstown, on the Chateaugray River Canada.

The unfortunate sufferer was we understand, the widow of a farmer of that name, but continued to reside upon the land to derive from it such return as the industry and labor of herself and daughter could procure. She raised a bull calf, on account of his beauty, which, having been familiarized with his mistress ever since his birth, and having always been fed by her hand, displayed a natural attachment by no means displeasing to Mrs. Young, whom he followed about the farm like a dog. The animal is now a little more than two years old. Towards the end of last week he had, as usual accompanied the cows to the homestead, and they were fastened in the cow house, when Mrs. Young and her daughter proceeded thither, to milk them. On entering the building, the girl proceeded to the far end, to milk the cow fastened there and, the loose bull advanced with his usual familiarity to Mrs. Young, who pushed him aside with the pail she carried in her hand. The animal immediately turned upon her, and with the first thrust of his horns penetrated the abdomen, and violently raising his head ripped her body in a most shocking manner. He immediately fled to the yard carrying upon his horns a small fragment of the clothing, and a portion of the reeking entrals of his victim; here he tossed and shook his head in a most frantic manner, roaring, returned to make a second charge upon the hapless Mrs. Young. By this time, however, the daughter had seized the pitchfork, with which she gallantly faced the animal, and after a long struggle, and two or three very successful stabs at the head of her antagonist, she fairly beat him from his purpose. Her first care was now her unfortunate mother, who, with such assistance as she could give was with much difficulty removed to the dwelling house, where, after a night passed in inexplicable torture, she died the following morning.

Important Discovery.—A discovery has been recently made, which, as we understand, is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the commerce of this country. A new ship channel has been found, leading over the bar into the Bay of New York. It lies to the east of the channel hitherto known and used, and not distant from the Long Island shore. It is of commodious width, averaging about a quarter of a mile, and saves three or four miles of the distance. But the great advantages which it presents is, that it allows entrance and departure from the port, during the prevalence of winds, which now forbid either. In tempestuous weather, when access by the channel hitherto used is impossible vessels may enter by the newly discovered one, and anchoring in the Horse Shoe, the harbor formed by Sandy Hook, Staten Island and the New Jersey shore, may wait in safety for a pilot. The danger of an approach to our port is thus happily and greatly lessened.

It is singular that with such an immense commerce as is continually arriving and departing, the existence of so commodious an entrance should have remained unnoticed in our charts, and unknown to the most experienced navigators of our waters. We have been told it is true that some of the pilots pretended that they were acquainted with it, but we are not inclined to give credit to this story. If the pilots knew of it how can they answer to their conscience, for concealing a fact which would have diminished so greatly the delay and danger of the access to our port?—*New York paper.*

Singular Effects of Lightning.—During a thunder storm on Monday evening last, the house of Maj. J. C. Haile, of this District, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid, we are informed in its passage split open that end of the house which it struck, breaking in its course, a clock, a bottle of spirits Turpintine, and overturning a keg of powder, fortunately without igniting it. His family were all in the house at the same time, but suffered no injury from the shock.—*Cam. Jour.*

Look out for Counterfeiters.—Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Bank of the United States are now in circulation. They are made payable at Philadelphia, to *C. Thompson*, date, July, 1835, No. 1542, signed S. Jaudon cashier, N. Biddle, president, letter G.

These counterfeits are most ably executed, but can be easily detected if examined, as the original and genuine notes are made payable to *C. Thomas*, instead of C. Thompson.

Ladies' Hearts.—The female heart, as far as my experience goes, is just like a new India-rubber shoe, you may pull and pull at it till it reaches out a yard long, and then let go, and it will fly right back to its old shape. Their hearts are made of stout leather, I assure you; there's a plaguy sight of wear in 'em.—*Sam Slick.*

Absence of mind.—A young gentleman on a courting expedition, lately drove his horse and sulkey into his Lady's Parlor and tied himself to a post.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, Aug. 1.

I wanted amusement last night, for it was hot, stupid and hazy weather; and, knowing where I should find it, I repaired, not to the Theatres, or to Niblo's, but the Eighth Ward room, where I expected to see a New York row. There was a considerable gathering of the Eighth and many of the older Wards. The Irish from the Sixth Ward were there in great numbers. They are almost all *Loco-locos*, and they do not think we have liberty enough in this country, and are therefore, exerting themselves, like brave fellows, to save us from the horrible oppression of the "aristocracy."

The battle was between the Tammanies of the 700 stamp and the *Loco-focos*. The Tammanies obtained the officers of the meeting, with one or two exceptions, but the Loco-focos carried the day in the resolutions, and had the majority. They overset Senator TALLMADGE, and set up Senator WRIGHT. They denounced the Restraining law, the Usury law, the Suspension law, as violations of "natural right," and they do not seem to like any kind of law at all. Colonel BENTON was glorified, and Mr. VAN BUREN was requested to keep on following in the foot-steps. The speeches made were amusing indeed; and the gravity with which the *Locos* discussed matters of Finance and State was droll enough. There were only two or three fights, which was remarkable.

Stocks have gone up to-day, the U. S. Bank to 118. The Times says the four packets which sailed to-day carried off 6 or 900,000 dollars in specie. Treasury "rags," or *drafts* as I call them, are at 3½; specie is at 8½. There was little done in foreign exchanges. The sales were 10 to 20 per cent. on England, for private bills, at sixty days sight; 20 to 20½ for British Government bills, at 30 days sight.

There continues to be great complaint among the merchants of the illiberality of those banks which under the new six per cent. interest arrangement, make loan efficacy of themselves, and loan not to the merchants so much as to other banks. This arrangement makes the pressure for money here quite severe, though no new engagement takes place.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2.

Specie went out in the packets yesterday to a larger amount than I wrote you of.—Thus:

To Liverpool,	$604,000
To London,	498,000
To Havre,	183,000

Specie is also going to Canada. It does not come from the banks, but from old stockings, garrets, corners of cellars, old chests, the corners of wallets, &c. gathered up, not in quantities, but by the brokers, in an eagle here and there, and a sovereign too.—Some of it is imported from the West Indies, South America, and Mexico. Notwithstanding this great exportation, specie is on the decline, which is a very good sign.

If Gen. Jackson has visions in the Hermitage, and the Globe ever thinks of the three branch mints that "the author of the Letter to Sherod Williams" was going to set to work so as to make gold and silver a common currency in seven months' time, how their wrath must wax hot when they see American merchants exporting specie thus—not to rob—not to swindle—not to dishonor the American name—but to pay honest debts, and to rescue their country from the charge of *Punic faith*. It may make the wrath of the Globe yet hotter, when I say, the Barrings are getting much of this gold and silver—the horrible, the British, the monster Barrings. Much goes to Brown & Co. Thus vanishes all the efforts of "the immortal Jackson" to dam up the streams of trade, and to put down the "British monsters" at home and abroad! His old friend, Jack Downing, wrecked in the Two Pollies, I hear, is *gritting his teeth* on the shore of Rockaway. The *General* can now *grit* his in the Hermitage.

Stocks to-day are stiff—this is Wall street lingo. U. S. Bank, 118½.

The issuing of Treasury Drafts, adopted by the Government as a currency is a subject attracting more and more attention here. By what authority this paper money is made better than any other is a question not so easy to answer. During the month of July about $200,000 has been paid at the Custom-House in this dishonored paper.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive: a British brig to day brings 350. Some of the late arrivals bring the small-pox; and on board of one ship, it is said that some of the passengers died of starvation! These are horrible evils, and Congress must remedy them. Many of the emigrants are deceived in Europe by shippers, and then cheated when they are shipped. It does seem that as if Europe was pouring out its vast population upon us.—Our streets are full of foreign beggars.—During the hot weather their appearance in the morning reminds one of Naples, or the Levee at New Orleans, where so many make beds of cotton bags. One of our streets (Catherine street) is a *long bed*, the pillows being the stepping-stones, the bed the rocky side-walk—the sheets the awnings of the shops.

We see it stated in a *Maine* paper that the bounty, which will be given by that state upon wheat grown therein, the present season, will amount to $150,000.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

The Treasury.—From the (Albany) statement, it appears that the Treasury of the United States, so lately suffering with a plethora, has been reduced, by the operation of the "Experiment," to a deplorable condition:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 1, 1837.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March last, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of June, as ascertained and estimated, were—

For customs, about	$212,000
" Lands,	660,000
	$872,000

The expenditures during the same month were about $3,611,000.

It is proper to add that the above statement of receipts, like that for May, includes not only the money legally paid into bank to the credit of the Treasurer, and the amount of Treasury drafts taken in payment for duties and lands by collectors and receivers, but all the money which will be returned as on hand, after deducting what probably would have remained in their possession, had deposited during the month, had the banks not stopped specie payments.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Plumbago.—It was lately stated in the English papers, that the celebrated Mine of Plumbago, or Black Lead, at Borrowdale in England, was exhausted, and that no other source of obtaining this useful mineral was known. It has since been stated in some of the papers of this country, that Plumbago can be obtained in any quantity in the vicinity of RALEIGH, in North Carolina. To confirm this statement, we take pleasure in publishing the following extract from a Geological Report made to the Legislature of North Carolina several years ago, by Professor OLMSTED, then Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University of that State, and at present Professor of Mathematics in Yale College.

"This great deposite of Black Lead," says Professor, "lies a little westward of Raleigh. The whole formation consist of a great number of parallel beds, varying in width from a few inches to twenty feet. They lie in a singular variety of anglaise rock, (micaceous schistus) usually of a bright cherry red, but sometimes of a silvery white color. These beds occur throughout a space less than three-fourths of a mile wide, and two miles long. I have never read of any similar plumbago which can compare in extent with this, and have reason to believe it is the largest deposite on record."

Professor SILLIMAN having had a specimen of this Plumbago presented to him by the late Judge JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, "it is of very fine quality, and appears well adapted both for crayons and pots." And Professor DEWEY, of Williams College, Massachusetts, on viewing another specimen, declared "it was the finest he ever saw."—*Nat. Intel.*

Jacksonville, July 7.

The coming Campaign.—Six companies of mounted men have recently been mustered into the service of the United States, to be in place to be held in readiness for the operations of the ensuing campaign; and employed in the mean time, to such duties as circumstances may require. The regiment is placed under the command of our gallant fellow-citizen, Col. John Warren, whose distinguished military services in our last contested Seminole war, have won for him a reputation worthy of the name he bears.

Brigadier General Joseph H. Hernandez arrived in this place on Saturday last, from St. Augustine for the purpose of organizing the volunteers now being raised in this and the adjoining (Nassau) county, in conformity with the act of Congress authorising the President to receive ten thousand volunteers in defence of the frontier. Gen. H. left on Tuesday for Black Creek, as we way we believe to Newnansville.

Cedar Falls Factory.—We took occasion, some weeks past, to notice the successful enterprise of our countymen, Messrs. Elliott, Horney & Co. in the completion of their new establishment. And it is very gratifying to find that the quality of the cotton yarn made here fully answers the most sanguine anticipations of the public in this section of the country. In fact it is thought that the work done at this factory cannot be surpassed any where. It is understood too, that the proprietors are determined to regulate their prices by the low rates; and sell as cheap as the article can be bought in any other market.—*S. Citizen.*

Hydrophobia produced by the Influence of the Mind.—Dr. BARBANTINI, of Leghorn, reports in the *Giornale di Fisica, Chimica, &c.* tom. X. the case of a man, who undertook to separate two dogs who were fighting with great fury, was bitten slightly by one of them, (his own) in the thigh. The wound healed entirely on the third day. But the dog having wandered from his master then fearing he was mad, the next day exhibited all the symptoms of hydrophobia. During four days he could not swallow either solids or liquids. The paroxysms of madness even occurred, but on the ninth day after the bite, the dog returned home. He was taken into his master's chamber, and fawned on him as usual. From that moment all the symptoms of hydrophobia disappeared.

Singular Exhibition.—From an advertisement in a Cincinnati paper, it appears that a murderer named *Mathias Hoffman* bequeathed his body to the proprietors of the Western Museum, previous to his execution, for the purpose, it is alledged, of being exhibited publicly, as a warning to evil doers, against criminal practices. Accordingly the criminal's *head, heart* and *right hand* were preserved in vases and exhibited to the visiters of the Museum!

Highly gratifying Intelligence!—A slip from the office of the New York Express announces the highly important and gratifying intelligence, that the brig "Two Sisters," Capt. Jumper, just arrived from Mexico, brought the illustrious Major JACK DOWNING back in safety to the shores of his own dear "natal country." Thousands of people crowded the shores to greet the Major on his safe arrival; and when they found that there was no mistake, that it was the "rale, genooine" Major Downing, such a shakeo of hands as then took place was never witnessed since the "grand tower" of the Gineral to York and down East. We regret to learn that the Major got a duckin; by some misfortune that happened to the ship just before her landing; but then all was saved, his axe, regimentals and all; and the Two Pollies not materially injured. The Major, it will be recollected, went out to settle the French question, which the old Gineral had got into a snarl; and it was sometime afterwards reported that he was dead. This news contradicts the statement, and will fill the land with rejoicing. The public are promised an account of the Major's "tower of Europe," and they may soon expect some interesting letters from his pen.—*Star.*

The Big Ship.—So much has been said about the magnitude of the Ship Pennsylvania, that it may not be uninteresting to publish some accounts of other "*monsters of the deep.*"

The great Roman Galley described in Adamock's Naval Architecture was 420 feet long, had thirteen banks of five oars each on her lower and middle tier; and 14 banks of five oars each on her upper tier; making 200 oars of a side and ten men to each oar, and we her a crew of four thousand oarsmen. Her height from water line to taffrail was ninety seven and a half feet; do. at her rostrum or stem, eighty-two feet; do. midships, forty seven feet.

The water draught of this vessel is not given. It must however, have been very great, since a vessel of 4000 tons, (a second or third rate) could not get into the harbor of Syracuse.

The Isis, an Egyptian vessel, was 180 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 43 feet from deck to well.

Many of the old Venetian vessels had a thousand rowers. So we have not got the largest vessel ever built. Who cares?—*Boston Atlas.*

Lightning—Narrow Escape.—One of the most remarkable instances of providential escape from death by lightning that ever came to our knowledge, occurred in Prairieville county on the 19th ultimo. Several gentlemen, returning from a public meeting, were caught in a light shower of rain, accompanied with considerable lightning and thunder; which, however, bore the appearance of clearing up, when they arrived at the house of Mrs. Blackwell, where they had determined to call. The Rev. John P. Lemay, who was foremost, rode his horse at the gate, and walked to the house, a distance of not more than 30 or 40 paces; leaving his son, Mr. L. A. Lemay, and Mr. William Levister sitting on their horses, the former close by the side of the horse that was tied, and the latter a few feet in his rear; but scarcely had he dismounted himself, after reaching the house, when he turned his eyes towards the gate, heard a tremendous peal of thunder, and saw his horse fall at the same instant. He ran out immediately to the spot, and found both his horses, valuable animals, prostrate and lifeless—the one rode by his son having been struck dead from under him; but the young man himself miraculously escaped all but little injury, though the animal on which he sat was killed so dead, not one muscle moved that could be discovered! He had though hurled himself a distance of nearly twenty steps, where he was found on his feet, nearly in a state of insensibility!! Mr. Levister was knocked flat on his horse, but was not seriously injured.—Whilst reviving from the shock, both complained of a sensation as if the head were bursting, with severe pain in the back of the neck; from which, however, they were soon relieved. A tree close by was also struck.—*Ral. Star.*

Another slave case.—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that a colored boy sixteen years of age, was a few days ago brought before chief justice Shaw, on a writ of habeas corpus, addressed to a master of a vessel from Baltimore, by whom, as was alleged by the complainant, the boy was held as a slave. The master, on the return of the writ, stated that he had brought the boy here from the state of Maryland, as cook on board his vessel, with the knowledge that he would be here entitled to his liberty, but that he would have no desire to leave his service—that he had remained on board the vessel voluntarily, and had no wish to go away. The chief justice then examined the boy privately, who declared he had no wish to leave his master, and that he was desirous of remaining with him.—The court, therefore orderd, that the boy should be permitted either to go back to the vessel with his master, or to go where he pleased. He accordingly returned to his duty on board the vessel.—*Boston pap.*

A Good Recommendation.—"Paddy do you know how to drive!" said a traveller to the "Phaton" of a jaunting car. "Sore do," was the answer, "wasnt it I who upset your honor in a ditch two years ago?"

Charlotte:

Friday, August 18, 1837.

The Election.

In this State took place on Thursday last,—here it passed off, we think, with much less excitement than usual. Indeed, there was very little to cause an excitement except the strenuous efforts of the Van Buren leaders to have the election for Clerks decided entirely on party grounds; but the effort was vain, and we are glad to say that a number would not be influenced in that way, and Mr. Oates owes his election to votes received from his Van Buren friends. The struggle was a close one, (30m) and the turn out not so great as at the last election, but we are as much rejoiced at the result as if he had beaten his opponent several hundred votes—*a miss is as good as a mile.* We are sorry that Mr. Thompson was not re-elected, as he was said to make a good Clerk by those competent to judge, having had considerable experience in the duties of the office, whereas his competitor goes in altogether inexperienced, but notwithstanding after a while may make a good Clerk. The following is the result:

	Oates.	Orr.	Kerr.	Thompson.
Charlotte,	302	181	215	260
Stewart's,	35	72	66	21
Duster's,	26	24	25	20
Labatt's,	21	38	38	20
Kirk's,	60	19	19	61
Dewese's,	71	101	123	50
Davidson's Mill,	53	2	3	52
Hemphill's,	73	106	108	48
Houston's,	38	24	36	26
Collin's,	23	105	122	6
Cox's Store,	95	19	22	90
Hill's,	27	7	6	27
Lawson's,	32	27	28	28
Wilson's,	30	115	135	8
McLeary's,	23	38	43	17
	909	879	1029	738

Lincoln—Henry Cansler County Court Clerk; John Michal Superior Court Clerk.

Cabarrus—K. P. Harris Clerk County Court; Dr. —— Shankle Clerk Superior Court.

Rowan.—Dr. Jas. F. Martin is elected to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the resignation of John Clements. John Giles is elected Clerk of the County Court, and Henry Giles Clerk of the Superior Court.

Beaufort.—William Ebern Clerk of the County Court, and Wm. S. Holmes Clerk Superior Court.

Pitt—Arch'd. Parker Clerk County Court, and M. D. Moye Clerk Superior Court.

Edgecombe—John Mercer was elected a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Hall. Joseph Bell Clerk County Court; David C. Bell Clerk Superior Court.

Wayne—John A. Grimes Clerk County Court; Wm. K. Lane Clerk Superior Court.

Randolph—Hugh McCain Clerk County Court; Moses Swaim Clerk Superior Court.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In this District, Henry W. Conner is re-elected, we are sorry to say it, without opposition, and although we cannot congratulate our friends on any change in this District, we are glad to see the good cause progressing bravely in other sections of the State. In the 3d district, Mr. Stanly, (W.) is elected by an increased majority, over Louis D. Wilson, a very popular opponent. But in the 4th district there has been a complete revolution in the sentiments of the people—this district was lately represented by Jesse Speight, a thoroughgoing Van Buren man, and which gave a larger majority for the Van Buren candidate for Governor last summer, than any other in the State, now has elected Mr. Shepard (W.) without any doubt to Congress by a considerable majority, over Mr. Moseley a popular Van Buren man. Mr. Moseley's own county, *Lenoir*, gives him only 118 majority—last year it gave the Van Buren candidate for Governor a majority of 197. In Wayne and Johnston great and glorious changes have taken place. Wayne gave for Governor 536 V. B. majority—now a Whig majority of 16. Johnston gave 308 majority to the same—now it gives to the Whigs a majority of 269. The town of Newbern gave 96 majority against the Whigs last year has given a Whig majority of 113. Greene which gave a V. B. majority of 150 is said to have given a Whig majority of from 40 to 60. In Jones the reported Whig majority is about 200. Part of Craven and the whole of Carteret to hear from.—Mr. Shepard will be elected by 3 or 400 majority. In the sixth district Mr. Hawkins is elected. In the 2d district Mr. Bynum (V. B.) is elected by a majority of 60. Mr. Rencher is re-elected in the Salisbury district. Dr. Montgomery is re-elected in the Orange district over Mr. Graham, by a majority of 192. In the Guilford district Augustine H. Shepperd is re-elected by 113 majority over Mr. Hill. The Whigs so far are certain of six members to Congress, the Van Buren men three, and four to hear from. Particulars next week.

☞ *Tennessee Election.*—We learn from the Jonesborough Republican, that Gen. W. B. Carter (W.) is elected to Congress from that district, over Mr. Arnold. Gen. Armstrong we fear will be elected Governor. In five counties the vote is for Armstrong 4242, Cannon 2502.

☞ On Monday night last, we had one of the severest storms of rains of which we have any recollection—the rain appeared to descend in torrents and continued for some time. We understand the river rose rapidly about six feet. We have heard of no accident or damage by the high water, except of a man who supplies this town with fresh meat, who, in crossing a Creek about half a mile from town had all his meat swept off and his saddle narrowly escaped being drowned. He succeeded in getting out most of his meat but lost his account book, steelyards, &c. We fear that, from the great quantity of rain that has fallen within the last ten days, considerable damage will be done to the corn crop, especially on the bottom; with this exception the crop bids fair to be abundant.

☞ The New York Herald gives the following in relation to the movements in the Cabinet. We know not how much reliance is to be put on the information.

Highly Important from Washington.—"We have received intelligence from Washington of the highest importance. The President, and the majority of his cabinet, have at length formally abandoned the ultra opinions of Kendall and Blair.

"It appears that during the last month, there have been many cabinet consultations on the present state of affairs. In these discussions, Mr. Poinsett was the great leader in favor of a "credit system," and opposed to an exclusive metallic currency, or the entire separation of the government and general finances of the country. Mr. Forsyth gradually approximated to Mr. Poinsett, and Mr. Attorney General Butler also, in consequence of letters from New York, slowly went over to the same opinion. Mr. Kendall made strenuous opposition, and used all the power of intrigue, and the machinery of distant presses, to frighten the President and the cabinet from their position. For several weeks this *petite guerre* was kept up. Mr. Woodbury looked on till at length the latter gave in his adhesion to the policy of Mr. Poinsett, who is now the *master spirit* of the cabinet.

"Mr. Van Buren said he was always in favor of the 'credit and banking system,' judiciously founded on a specie basis, and when he saw the catastrophe that befel his Safety fund system, he was inconsolable.

"We hear further, that instructions have been given to Mr. Kendall, that hereafter he must confine himself to his official duties, or resign. He is no longer a member of the cabinet, and his influence over the 'Globe' is arrested forever. Mr. Sanford of New York is now the editor of that print, and in consequence of this new position in the Cabinet, the Globe has distinctly acknowledged the utility of the banking system. '*We cannot dispense with the use of banks,*' is its remarkable language. The 'Richmond Enquirer' has also assumed the same tone, and in less than one month an entire change in the views of the administration party will pervade the whole country.

"There never was such a revolution of opinions in any cabinet in so short a time as the present. Silas Wright, Senator Benton, Amos Kendall and other radicals, are gone forever. The government is now in the hands of Mr. Rives, Mr. Poinsett, and the friends of a credit system founded on specie. Further particulars anon."

☞ *A Business Convention*, composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, commenced its session lately, at the State House in Philadelphia. The United States Gazette says of it—

"The list of delegates, so far as they have come to our knowledge, contains names generally known, names of men remarkable rather for business than politics; and we heartily trust that their deliberations will be productive of permanent benefit to themselves and the communities which they represent—but should they fail entirely in their attempts to aid business by their resolutions and recommendations, they will find that their convention will, from the association of business men from different portions of the Union, be productive of more personal and general advantages of which they had ever thought—intercourse among such men is always productive of good, and we hence confidently predict most important benefits from this Convention."

☞ We hear verbally (says the *Richmond Whig*) from Baltimore, that very great excitement prevails there in consequence of some developments, which have been made in reference to corruption, which was practised during the election.

The Whigs appointed committees to investigate all the abuses connected with the election, who are prosecuting their duties with great spirit and effect. It is always difficult to obtain proofs of bribery and corruption, because both parties are deeply interested in concealment. But, it is said, that evidence exists of abuses of that kind, which will briefly be published, which will astonish the public. More on this subject next week.

☞ *A Maxim for Mr. Van Buren.*—Tayvre, one of the Emperors of China, being terrified by an omen of a revolution in his government, received the following impressive admonition from his favorite Minister:—

"Tayvre has the power of triumphing over presages. If you govern your subjects with equity, you will be beyond the reach of misfortune."

☞ *Printers Toast.*—The following toast was given at Piqua, Ohio, by a Printer.

By George B. Frye,—The Printers of the Union. May they escape the dangers of the pressure—and when *chased* by the Constable or Sheriff, to be *locked up*, find plenty of quoins in the *Bank* to redeem their *paper*.

☞ *New Post Office.*—A new Post-Office has been established at Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, called Davidson College, and James Davidson appointed Postmaster: Also, a Post-office in Cabarrus county, called Bost's Mill, and Simon Bost appointed Postmaster.

Three or four hundred bales of cotton were sold in our market during the past week, at prices varying from 7 to 9¼ cents.

Beef and other fresh meats are very scarce.—Hardly any is brought to market. A person undertaking to supply the market regularly might make a profitable business of it.—*Cherau Gazette of August 9.*

☞ *Another New State.*—Another star, it is believed will soon be added to the American constellation. The New Orleans Bee says, it is pretty well ascertained that Florida, notwithstanding the detriment done her by the ruthless war waged within her borders, is about to take steps to become a full member of our confederacy. Her population is understood to entitle her to that privilege, and although a convention has not yet been called, there is not a doubt but that early provision will be made for that purpose.

Columbia, Aug. 4.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road.—We are happy to learn that the surveys of this great work are proceeding with such despatch as promises their entire completion before the meeting of the stockholders in October next. There are now three brigades of Engineers extending the surveys from this place to the mountains.

One of these surveys will connect with the line run by Mr. CLARK for the Charleston Rail Road Company, from this place down the east side of the Congaree river, and crossing it in the Fork. This survey will pass up Rocky Branch in the eastern part of this town, and run by Winsboro' York and Chester. One brigade is now on the lower end of this line and proceeding upwards.

Another brigade is surveying a line which passes from the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers, opposite to Columbia, on the ridge by Newberry, Laurens and Greenville. This line below will probably connect with the route surveyed by Messrs. Dervin and Dyrssels, under the order of this Town; or it may unite with Clark's route down the Fork.

A line which may be connected with either of the routes below this place, has been surveyed up the valley of Broad river to the mouth of Thicketty, and then on the ridge to the valley of Green river. And a brigade is now engaged on the survey of a line which leaves the valley route near the mouth of Tiger, and will pass by Unionville to the Cowpen Ridge.

A survey is also making on the ridge between the Enoree and Tiger, which will connect with the Broad river route at one end, and the route by the Saluda mountains at the other.

It will thus be seen that when the stockholders meet in October, they will be in possession of all the facts necessary to a correct decision on the route to be adopted.—*Times & Gazette.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

EXAMINATION AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The first Examination of the Students of Davidson College, took place on the last ult. and the first of the present month. It was in the highest degree gratifying to the friends and patrons of this Institution, that public interest appeared to have been so much excited in this first exhibition of its results. An unusually large concourse of persons from the immediate vicinity and from more remote distances attended to witness the exercises of the occasion. The young gentlemen of the Institution were fully and strictly examined upon the ancient classics generally, viz: Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, &c., with the ordinary Greek Authors, and certainly gave proofs of creditable diligence in themselves and entire competency in their instructors. Some attention had been given to the science of Mathematics—though as this was the close of the first session of the Institution, the advancement of the pupils in that branch of knowledge was limited. The class however of Algebra and that of Geometry appeared to be well instructed. During the course of the Examination, the young gentlemen gave the audience some agreeable specimens of declamation. The speeches were composed in some degree to suit the circumstances of the country and especially of this infant Seminary of Learning. On Tuesday, after the exercises of the occasion were closed, the assemblage was favored with a discourse from Major John Beard, jr., of Salisbury, the orator chosen by the Society of the Institution, for the duty. The subject chosen was Education in that enlarged sense in which it means the improvement of the mind. Its importance and richness afforded to the orator a wide field for valuable and interesting reflection. It was treated happily. The observations which were made—its adaptedness to the occasion—the style and manner of the discourse, fully sustained the reputation which Major Beard has acquired for extensive literary attainment and exalted moral worth.

It may be remarked that manual labor is required of the Students of this Institution in connection with the pursuit of academic instruction. The plan is European in its origin, and had for its object to cheapen the benefits of liberal education. It has been adopted in some of our Northern and Western Colleges, and has succeeded, it is believed, very well where it has been fairly tried. In some of the Southern Seminaries it has likewise been adopted with highly useful results. This experiment is so far fortunate. There is growing a crop of corn on the lands of the College quite as well cultivated and quite as well grown as that produced by neighboring farmers on lands of the same quality. Here the land was cleared—fenced—and the growing crop cultivated by the Students of the Institution. The plan with us is novel and it is not designed to discuss its usefulness. It may be remarked however, that if with care and attention on the part of the officers of the Institution, and firmness on the part of parents and guardians, it shall be permanently adopted, it will afford the advantages of education to every one who chooses to adopt the means of acquiring it.

Davidson College owes its origin to the concern which religion has taken in the cause of education. That virtue and knowledge go hand in hand is a truth we all *feel* and admit. This Temple of Sciences has been reared therefore upon the basis of moral sentiment and religious affection. It is designed that Christianity shall be a part of its system of instruction. By this is meant that enlarged and liberal system of moral duty which all denominations agree in believing to be derived from the same fountain of truth. The particular doctrines of Christianity taught exclusively by one denomination of Christians form no part of its academic plan. It has not yet been two years since the project was put on foot, and the Institution has done much towards the consummation of the purposes for which it was designed. It already affords the benefits of elementary instruction in the classics and sciences as well as it can be acquired in our best academies, and upon much cheaper terms. In the course, it is hoped, of another year and when its organization is more complete, the course of instruction will be much more enlarged and the expenses still diminished. With such auspices, and promising such benefits to the Western portion of North Carolina, this infant Institution certainly deserves the patronage of the people. Its plan is especially popular, and adapted to the wants of those whose limited resources debar them from the ordinary means of education. Much has already been done to place it on a respectable and permanent foundation. But springing as it does from the love of piety and knowledge, it must look to those who have planted it for the care and affection which it is trusted with confidence, will not permit it to languish or to die.—Something more on this subject may be said hereafter.

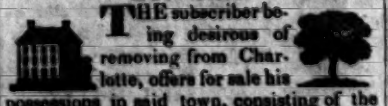
AN OBSERVER.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Mr. ANDREW JONES to Miss JANE H. BAIN.

In Madison County, Tenn. on the 27th July, Mr. TOMLINSON to Miss MILANDA, daughter of James Cook, formerly of North Carolina.

Valuable Town Property For Sale.



THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling-House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 39tf

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS Seminary has been in operation under its present Principals between five and six years. The object at which it aims, is, to secure to its pupils a *thorough, systematic* and *complete education*, adapted to their peculiar sphere of action. With what success this end is here pursued, the public may judge from their knowledge of its Teachers, our course and method of study, and the results produced on those who have for a sufficient period been connected with the Institute.

For the sake of order, and to secure most effectually the proportionate developement of the mental powers and the adaptation of the various studies to the intellectual progress and improvement of the pupils, they are resolved into two Departments, the *Primary*, and the *Advanced*, each having its appropriate studies. The following list of authors constitutes substantially OUR COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary Department.

Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, Writing, Emerson's 1st part in Arithmetic, Elements of Geography, Elements of History, Tales of remarkable Animals, Sketches of the early History of the Southern States.

Advanced Department.

Junior Class.—Reading; Spelling; Defining words; Mental Arithmetic, Colburn; Written Arithmetic, Emerson's 2d part; English Grammar; Geography, Olney's and Woodbridge's; Goodrich's Hist. U. States; Foster's Penmanship; Introductory Exercises in Composition.

Middle Class.—History, Worcester's Elements, Goldsmith's Rome, Gillies' Greece; Arithmetic, Colburn's Sequel, Emerson's 3d part; Watts on the Mind; Colburn's Algebra; Playfair's Euclid; Comstock's Nat. Philosophy; Comstock's Botany; Parker's Exercises in Composition.

Senior Class.—Geography of the Heavens; Jones' Chemistry; Hedge's Logic; Newman's Rhetoric; Brown's Intellectual Philosophy; Nat. Theology; Evidences of Christianity; Critical Examination of the English Poets.

The study of the Latin, Greek, French and Italian Languages is introduced at any desired stage in the course. Recitations in the Scriptures are required daily. Instruction in Music, vocal and instrumental; in Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c., by a competent Teacher.

LECTURES on Chemistry, Nat. Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy and Geography; on Female manners, Intercourse, Formation of Character, Connexions, &c. These on the sciences will be illustrated by experiments with suitable apparatus.

Terms.—For Board, Washing, and Tuition in all the English Branches, per session of 5 months $65. Tuition only, for the same time, $8, $10 and $16, according to the studies pursued, besides a contingent charge of from 50 cts. to $1. The Languages, Music and ornamental branches at the usual extra charges. The bills are due at the entrance of the pupil; and no deduction is made for absence, except when occasioned by sickness.

The next Session will commence on Tuesday the 3d of October.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWORTH,
Principals.

Charlotte, Aug. 14, 1837. 6t

N. B. Arrangements have been made for furnishing, with a satisfactory guaranty, Pianos from the best reputed factories in New York and Boston.

Books Lost.

THE person having Sand's Works, in two volumes, will confer a favor by retuning them.

R. A. WALLACE.

August 16, 1837. 1w

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has moved his

Stock of Goods,

to the corner of the second square, northeast of the Court-House, in the House formerly owned by J. J. Dunlap, where he would be glad to have his friends call, as he is determined to sell goods unusually low, for cash or on short time to punctual dealers.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Aug. 15, 1837. 39-3w

Large Maps of Mississippi and Alabama,

Showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plats in the General Land Office, Washington city; by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copyright according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets; each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in the possession of the land offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

☞ Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

July 18.

[illegible] OF CHARLOTTE,
By a Stranger.

The form is fair, then hasten ville,
To see what's planned with nature's genius.
We hail'd thee from the distant hill;
We hail'd thy sons, thy kind embraces—
In plain of mind, in blood, of flesh.
We can't forget where'er we be!—
We've view'd the city's lofty prizes,
And mark'd her noble specimens—
Her known citizens of life divine
And most in wild proximity—
And all that's great, and grand, and fair,
That rests on earth or soars in air—
—And yet we pause, in transport rest
Upon the scene of civic bliss,
And feel that then art truly blest
In thy own humble happiness.
Beauty and grace combine to give
The bliss which makes it life to live—
—Methinks those feel'st the impulse given
By earth below, above by Heaven—
For since beneath'n the golden ore,
And since above the eye may soar
On purest skies of radiant light.
The time'ry day, the cheerless night—
So are thy children rich and free.
"We love the things of light that be."—
Then fare thee well—thou thing of peace,
Thou embryo of the richest grace,
Lo future years have roll'd away,
And spread the light of loftier day,
A city fraught with wealth and power,
Proud in its stream of life—her tower
Majestic rises in the west,
Thou rest in peace—in glory rest!

From the Saturday Courier.

ENIGMA,

[Written by the celebrated Dr. Byles.]

It is as high as all the stars,
No well was ever dug so low;
It is in age five thousand years,
It was not made an hour ago;

It is as wet as water is,
No red hot iron e'er was drier,
As dark as night, as cold as ice,
Shines like the sun, and burns like fire;

No soul, no body to consume,
No fox more cunning, dunce more dull;
'Tis not on earth, 'tis in this room,
Hard as a stone, and soft as wool;

'Tis of no color but of snow;
Outside and inside black as ink;
All red, all green, all yellow, all blue,
This moment you upon it think.

In every noise it strikes your ears;
'Twill soon expire, 'twill ne'er decay;
It always in the light appears,
And yet 'twas never seen by day.

Thus the whole earth it larger is,
Than a small pin's point it is less;
I'll tell you ten times what it is,
Yet after all you shall not guess.

'Tis in your mouth; 'twas never nigh;
Where'er you look you see it still;
'Twill make you laugh, 'twill make you cry;
You feel it plain, touch what you will.

EMMETT AND HIS INTENDED BRIDE.

Every one must recollect the tragic story of young Emmett, the Irish Patriot,—it was too touching to be soon forgotten. During the troubles in Ireland, he was tried, condemned, and executed on a charge of treason. His fate made a deep impression on public sympathy. He was so young, so intelligent, so generous, so brave a man. His conduct under the trial, too was lofty and intrepid. The noble indignation with which he repelled the charge of treason against his country; the eloquent vindication of name, and his pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of condemnation; all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and even his opponents lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution.

But there was one heart, whose anguish it would be impossible to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes, he had won the affection of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a late celebrated barrister. She loved him with the fervor of a woman's first and early love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him; when blasted in fortune, and disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him more ardently for his sufferings. Since his fate could awaken sympathy even of his foes, what must have been the agony of her whose soul was occupied by his image? Let those tell, who have had the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being they loved most on earth; who have sat at its threshold, as one shut out in a cold and lonely world, whence all that was lovely and loving had departed.

To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment, and was an exile from the parental roof. But could the sympathy and kind offices of friends have reached a spirit so shocked and driven in by horror she would have experienced no want of consolation, for the Irish are a people of quick and generous sensibilities. The most delicate and cherishing attentions were paid her by families of wealth and distinction. She was lead into society, and they tried all kinds of occupation and amusements to dissipate her grief, and wean her from the tragicial story of her love—but all was in vain! There are some strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch the soul, that penetrate to the vital seat of happiness, and blast it, never again to put forth bud or blossom. She never objected to frequent the haunt of pleasure; but she was as much alone as in the depths of solitude. She walked about in a sad reverie, apparently unconscious of the world around her. She carried with her an inward woe, that mocked all the blandishments of friendship, and heeded not the song of the charmer: charm he ever so wisely.

The person, says the eloquent author of the Sketch Book, who told her story, had seen her at a masquerade. After strolling through the splendid rooms and giddy [illegible] to the guests, she began with [illegible] the countenance of a stately lover, to warble a little plaintive air. She had an exquisite voice; but on this occasion it was so simple, so touching, it breathed forth such a soul of unconsciousness, that she drew a crowd mute and silent around her, and melted every one into tears.

The story of one so true and tender, could not but excite great interest in a country remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely with the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought one so true to the dead could prove affectionate to the living. She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed by the memory of her former lover. He solicited not her tenderness, but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of his word, and the sense of her own destitute and dependant situation, for she was existing on the kindness of friends. In a word he at length succeeded in gaining her hand though with the solemn assurance that her heart was unalterably another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out the remembrance of early woes. She was an aimable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one, but nothing could cure the silent melancholy that had entered into her very soul. She wasted away in a slow but hopeless decline, at last sunk into the grave, a victim of a broken heart.

It was on this lady that Moore composed the following lines:

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing;
But slowly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.

Honor among Thieves.—A gentleman was at the theatre in Paris, one evening with a friend. Toward the close of the performance, seeing a corner of his friend's handkerchief projecting from the pocket, he drew it out gently and cautiously, and thrust it into his own pocket, intending to amuse himself for a while with the owners vexation when the loss should be discovered. At the same moment a snuff box was slipped into his hand, by a well dressed personage sitting behind him, and a voice whispered in his ear, "I beg pardon sir—I did not know you belonged to the profession, or I would not have picked your pocket. It is against my rule to practise on a brother. The snuff-box was his own—and he was generous enough to give his professional brother a hint that he had better go away, lest he should be recognized by some of the policemen.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A young lady of high accomplishments, (and no pride,) in absence of the servant, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering, the beau, glancing at the harp and piano, which stood in the apartment, exclaimed, "I *thought* I heard music—on which instrument were you performing, Miss?" "on the *gridiron*, sir, with the accompaniment of the *frying pan!*" replied she—"my mother is without *help*, and she says that I must learn to *finger* these instruments sooner or latter, and I have this day commenced taking a course of lessons."

HARD TIMES CONJUGATED.

A country School-master thus describes a money-lender—

"He serves you in the present tense; he lends you in the *conditional* mood; keeps you in the *subjunctive*; and ruins you in the *future*."

The question "Why Printers do not succeed in business as well as Brewers!" was thus answered:—"Because Printers work for the head and Brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have a stomach, but one has a head!"

NOTICE.

ALL book accounts due the firm of Springs & Dinkins, will positively be given to an officer for collection, immediately after the Superior Court, if not settled either by note or cash previous to that time.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving partner of Springs & Dinkins.
August 5, 1837. 58-4f

ATTENTION!
RIFLE COMPANY.

YOU are ordered to parade at McCord's old field, on the first Saturday in September next, (2d,) armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
SAM'L. L. KERR,
Captain.
Aug. 5, 1837. 160

ATTENTION!
Town Company.

YOU are ordered to appear at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
J. D. SMITH,
Captain.
Aug. 5, 1837. 159

T. [illegible] Charlotte, and will again attend to the

Practice of Medicine,

in its various branches. His shop is kept as heretofore, one door below Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

JNO. M. HAPPOLDT.
Aug. 2, 1837. 57tf

P. S. Those who have open accounts with me up to the 1st of January, 1837, will confer a favor by calling and closing the same by Note if Cash is an object with them.

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 21st instant, (Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Courthouse, in Charlotte,

12 Tracts of Land,

belonging to Thomas B. Smartt, dec'd., lying in the Dobb's tract No. 2,—to satisfy two executions, issuing from the Superior Court, in favor of John Sloan to the use of Wm. Davidson and others. The Land lies in the Gold Region, and it is thought by experienced Miners that there are valuable Gold Mines on several of the tracts.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
July 19, 1837. 159

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE
Lottery.

TO BE DRAWN AT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
On Thursday, 24th of August.

COMBINATION OF NUMBERS.
75 *Number Lottery*—14 *drawn Numbers in every Package of* 25 *Tickets.*

Capital Prize!!
10,000 Dollars!
1 of $2,000! 1 of $2,000!
6 of $1,000!
besides many of $500, 200, 100, &c.
(Not 1½ Blanks to a Prize.)

Tickets $4. Halves $2. Quarters 1.

A Certificate for a Package of 25 whole tickets can be had in this Lottery for $52 40 cents. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

Tickets can be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the package or single ticket, by letter, enclosing the Cash, (post paid,) if directed to

Wm. H. Speck, *Agent,*
One Door South of Col. Alexander's Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, due at this time, are informed that they are placed in the hands of Moses W. Alexander for collection. Those interested are earnestly requested to call and settle on or before the August Court.

NATHAN BROWN.
Wadesborough, July 31, 1837. 159

Look Out for Squalls.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *James M. Nelson*, a bound apprentice to me, has ran off and is supposed to be lurking about his fathers, or perhaps about his brothers, in the lower end Mecklenburg county, N. C. Said boy carried off no clothes except what he had on, and consequently cannot get along well without the assistance of some of his friends. I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring or keeping said boy about them, in any way whatever, as I am determined to enforce the Law against any one who may do so.

W. J. LEMMOND.
Lancasterville, July 31, 1837. 159

P. S. A reward of six cents will be given for the delivery of said boy to me.

W. J. LEMOND.

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **220** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.
Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 10 Negro Boys, from 12 to 40 years of age, for his own use. For which the highest price in cash will be paid if application be made to me. A letter addressed to me at Dillonsville, N. C. giving the price and age, will meet with prompt attention.

S. V. SIMONS.
July 27, 1837. 3w

NOTICE.

PERSONS having *NEGROES* for sale, will have an opportunity of receiving liberal prices until the 1st of October—Girls and Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. Enquire at Morrison & Harris's Store.

July 12, 1837. 54

THE subscriber proposes to inform the public that he will carry on the above business in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Fling

He intends keeping a sufficient number of hands to accommodate all who wish work in his line, and execute satisfactorily and despatch.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

R. D. W. ALEXANDER.
July 26, 1837. 3t

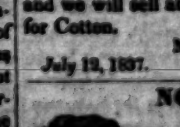
N. B. I will be absent until September next, from which time I intend to commence business.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON the 10th day of August next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will proceed to sell a number of Town lots, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, at the hour of 2 o'clock, on a credit of sixty days. Bond and security given for the purchase money. Any persons wishing to know the particular lots, can do so by applying to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

JAS. T. ASBURY, *Chairman.*
July 26, 1837. 159

Boot and Shoemaking.



THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to assure them, that he is now better situated than ever, to do business in his line, on the shortest notice, and in a manner superior to any thing done in this place. Please call and judge for yourselves.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment by Cash or Note, on or before the first of September, 1837,—as I want money.

T. CHARLES.
July 19, 1837. 55-5w

A HOUSE and Lot for sale or rent on good terms. Apply to

W. F. ALEXANDER.
July 19, 1837. 54tf

NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a note of hand, given by me to James Sprinkle, for twenty dollars, as the property for which said note was given has proven unsound, and I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law. Jerry Alderson is security to said note.

JOSEPH HALL.
July 25, 1837. 158

NOTICE.

COTTON! COTTON!!

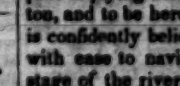
PERSONS having yet on hand their old crop of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, can meet with an opportunity, by calling on the subscribers; and they must also see that there is no hope of the article rising whatever, but must still go lower. We will continue to buy from this time until the first of January next. No trade can be effected unless at least one-half be taken in goods, the balance will be paid in cash.—We now have and will continue to have, a good assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton.

MORRISON & HARRIS.
July 19, 1837. 54tf

NOTICE.



THE New Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public, that they are having a boat built in Baltimore of a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying betwixt Camden and Charleston, and to be here early in September. It is confidently believed that she will be able with ease to navigate the Wateree at any stage of the river. Merchants and others from the upper country, will find it to their interest to have their Goods and Produce sent through this channel, as the freights will be reasonable,—in no case whatever, will any additional charge be made for lighterage, nor any exertions or expense wanting to ensure regularity and despatch. She will ply in conjunction with the new steamer "Camden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Wateree by steam beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemens' cabins distinct and separate.

BENJ. GADE,
Agent New Steam Boat Company.
June 24, 1837. 150

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
April 26, 1837. 43tf

Are you Sick?

WE have just received a fresh supply of *Dr.* **Beckwiths Pills**—for Sale by

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
May 23, 1837. 47tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Just in Time!

THE Subscribers informs their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as others, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying **Cash.** They wish their friends to call and "*take a peep*" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents* for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-bilious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be *genuine.* Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment,
Best Rio and Laguira Coffee,
St. Croix Sugar and Salt,

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 42tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.
Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable* Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.
March 7, 1837. 36tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*
Dec. 12, 1836. 24-tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.